DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 70 FOURTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Great Reduction in Price

Drugs and Perfumeries.

Boyce Seminary and Normal

Reynard's Complete Set with Glycerine.

Ask Your Clergyman.

For Rent House.

For Sale.

The Daily Commercial.

The Wire Tragedy Drama.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

FROM ALTOONA.

Blair County Delegation to Republican State Convention.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1869. NO. 117.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of Army Expenses.

The McCarrahan Claim—The Affairs of Georgia—The Staff in the Army—The New Indian Department—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Subsidy—The St. Thomas Treaty—The Tariff Bill Gets Another Backset—Coin Coupons to be Received for Duties.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1869.

The Senate.

The Civil Code.

Bills Introduced.

The House.

The Kansas Pacific Subsidy.

Coin Coupons for Duties.

Admitted to Practice.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

Reconstruction Committee.

Army Expenses.

The Case of Georgia.

The Ocmulgee Treaty.

The St. Thomas Treaty.

Reconstruction.

The Tariff Bill.

Coin Coupons for Duties.

The Internal Revenue.

Appointments.

HARRISBURG.

Punishing Fraudulent Naturalization.

Constitutional Amendments Proposed—Increase of House to Three Hundred Members—Proposed Constitutional Convention—The Franking Privilege—The Postal Telegraph—Western Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 20, 1869.

SENATE.

Petitions Presented.

Bills Introduced.

Bills Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Arrest of Absentees.

Constitutional Amendments.

Increase of Members.

Franking Privilege.

Postal Telegraph.

Western Bills.

Bills Passed.

Adjournment.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Suffrage Amendment to Constitution.

Interesting Debate—No Vote Reached—Admission of Georgia to Representation—Unsuccessful Attempt to Take up the Tariff Bill—Indian Appropriation Bill—Debate on Suffrage Amendment and Bill in the House, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1869.

SENATE.

Reconstruction Committee.

Georgia.

Mississippi.

Virginia.

Texas.

Mississippi.

Georgia.

Virginia.

Texas.

Georgia.

**Mississippi

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1869.

Meeting of Republican State Central Committee.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the tenth day of February next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

CHARLES A. GROSS,
Chairman of Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMAKER, } Committee.
J. B. WARNER, }

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

The wheels of business will soon begin to move again, indeed the preparations are already to be seen. Businessmen begin to think about advertising, and are prepared to be canvassing the matter in their minds. As a matter of course, the Commercial, as the best medium, is the leading idea. Every one knows that our paper goes nearly everywhere, into every city, village and hamlet for hundreds of miles around. It goes more largely than any other paper into the hands of those who have money to spend, and are or will be purchasers for whatever our merchants have for sale or our manufactories make. Once are dead matters, pages of columns. As to the matter of advertising, it will be admitted that in studying economy our desires, sometimes are, and some men are much more clear than ever before or act something are gradually convinced the inducements held out on the first page of the Commercial, where for the small sum of EIGHT CENTS they can procure the insertion of an advertisement of three lines, and keep once at the same rate. Properly written, three lines will suffice to make known the name of a store, any seller or purchaser. If a great cause is needed, the change, in all conscience, is cheap enough. There is a great use of in inserting an advertisement so as to accomplish the advertiser's object. A few words, properly chosen, will do far more than a great many in the usual way. Such advertisements are eagerly read, we venture to say no part of our paper is read more closely than the advertising columns on the first page. The popular notion is that an advertisement should "cause a great" to catch the eye of the public, to the many, perhaps, but there is a way to do it. Square fine-ups of the paper, a few lines in large type, or a line from long observation, and the experience in those columns where advertising is the business materialized agency, we can say that the only true way for the merchant, great or small, is to make frequent change of his notices, and insert them in that part of the paper where the reader is accustomed to look for fresh announcements. Many may be adverse going to expended or seriously thrown away and we think no error is more than where desires have expended fifty or one hundred dollars annual, through lack of fact, was not anything than accomplished or expected. We have surely one lesson to advertise the business to the amount of fifty dollars for advances to one hundred dollars, and so on, just as he would enlarge his store or shop as his business increased. Publishers prefer accompanying for advertisers of, and according to the advantages of position and city. The thing becomes easier and cultivable. When an advertisement becomes and matter it is comparatively cultivable. Frequent renewal, in compact or display, is the part of wisdom. It is longer required one ten or one hundred dollars in securing business than half or quarter of those successful in putting in advertisements in conducting a score of others that go on and cease to exist. There is no economy in continuing for a given space for a long time, and as it is for certain manufacturers and professional cards, speculative that form an exception. The merchant who selects his paper, writes carefully his notices, determines the number of times he will print, and pays the fee in advance the best place, has go on the right road. He will find himself in the enjoying perhaps none or little want be paid under the contract system, or common, and by which the advertiser comes to only a small of gain of the object he has in view, the he will be more than satisfied.

Our present purpose is to direct attention to the advertisements on our first page, carefully classified under appropriate headings, and where, for THIRTY CENTS, almost anything can be announced, and where, too, display or settlements are invited at the same time. After the fifty-eighth disposition, we undertake to say, these announcements are first read. If seller desire has a new trouble in his line, here is the place to make the fact known. If a merchant has a line of silks or other goods, here is the place to convey the information to the public. If a grocer has a choice article of tea or coffee, he can get customers in no way so quickly as by spending a small sum in setting forth the interesting information on the first page of the Commercial. That the first editor men have already come to understand where their interest lies, is quite apparent, and the wants made known on this page prove conclusively that, at once, people want many things, and that the idea is becoming general that the best way to supply them is to spend THIRTY CENTS to make them known. We conclude by asserting: try it and see what THIRTY CENTS will do.

The Republican press of the State are demanding Retrenchment and Reform with a unanimity and firmness that prove they are faithful sentinels. Some few papers, that have had "some of the pork," are making desperate efforts to cover up the extravagance which gives them a fine fat larn, in common with the army of dengued politicians and sick o., whose presence at the capital is odious to tax-payers. Let the Republican press support the proposition of General Wilcox for Retrenchment and Reform and they will perform a service which the people will not soon forget.

An exchange, evidently an advocate of railroad subsidies, says "some heavy expenditures are real economy, while some singularly appropriations are real extravagance." There is a great deal of truth in the remark. We are not friendly to what is termed spirit saving economy. At the same time we sympathize with Mr. Wentworth's movements. We believe him to be able, honest, fearless, and in earnest in the matter of public economy. But it is impossible for Mr. Wentworth, or any one else, to be always right. Where it is an evidence of demonstration that his efforts are misdirected, or that in his eagerness to defend the Treasury from the assaults of the lobby, he sometimes fails to discriminate between beneficial and corrupt projects, the country cannot possibly lose very largely. What the country requires is a careful examination of the bills introduced. This we have not had. Now there seems to be some hope of a reform in the methods of granting land and money upon this and that application. Hereafter it becomes known that every bill must be judged by its merits, there will be less outside influence brought to bear upon the members, and fewer schemes projected for public plunder. The Chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations may remind some people of a "bull with head down and tail up, bellowing at, and tossing everything that comes in his way." To us he is the impersonation of Retrenchment and Economy, a bull, however, may struggle with all his might to arrest the stream of extravagance and fraud that flows from Congress through the Treasury.

Texas is said to be a time for everything, but we do not think the present precisely the time for the United States Senate to indulge in amusements, and especially at the expense of well-meaning people. This does not seem to be the view of that venerable body. We are told that the gravity of the entire body was very much disturbed by a material presented by Mr. Howe, praying for the appointment of an able gentleman to examine and prepare a report upon the characters of candidates for internal revenue appointments. Now, this is excessively funny. The Senators nearly burst their buttons over the idea. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Whether Mr. Howe is desirous of acquiring a reputation for practical joking, or simply presented the paper in obedience to the wishes of his constituents, the Senate might have done worse, for done more foolish things in its time, than to consider this memorial with due gravity. In fact, we don't know a better place to test the truthfulness of the much ridiculed science than in the Senate Chamber. During the last ten years the American people have seen treasure and thieves departing from Congress and the Cabinet with distended pockets filled with the people's money. Of course, this was mere politics, theft. But it was theft and treason, none the less. Much in a theory of these things fresh in our minds, and the knowledge of the prevalent disbelief in the serious disarmament, we think Senators would reflect more deeply upon themselves and those they command, were they inclined to favor a good Civil Service Bill, instead of laughingly proposing those calculated to prevent a reformation in matters pertaining to our present appointments.

A DISTANT PROPOSITION.

The resolution introduced in the Senate by General Hunter Wilcox, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to examine into the manner of conducting the several departments in the State Government, with the view of modifying reforms, cannot fail to be regarded with universal favor. There never was a time in the history of our country when the people were more earnestly bent upon economy and economy. Everywhere the disposition is apparent; in the counting-room, workshop and kitchen, on the field, deck and great public thoroughfares, retrenchment is the leading desire and aim. The same reasons which govern the common merchant, thrifty farmer and shrewd selling master, apply with equal force to the management of public affairs. When merchants and manufacturers find it necessary to exercise the utmost forethought and vigilance in shaping their affairs to suit the changed times, those who have the control of the state government cannot do their duty and not so much. A refusal on their part to be guided by the experience and wisdom of those in the management of the private affairs of life will be viewed as inexcusable unfaithfulness.

Within the past few years the expenses of the State Government have doubled, numerous employees have been added to the public service. In many instances the increase was demanded by the exigencies of the times, but those exigencies having ceased to exist, retrenchment must relieve the oppression of the past few years caused the duty of State to expend for former purposes, and now that the time is arrived, it is the office of those who manage our affairs to see that the State back is safely.

Mr. Wilcox's resolution is appropriate. The people, whose eyes are directed towards the coming, will find him able to improve in what is now under it. For the time being, they regard the Legislature pretty much as a patient regards the surgeon who is called in to relieve him of a tumor or other disagreeable excrescence. The operation requires decision, capacity and nerve. Lacking these, the surgeon fails to improve the patient materially, therefore yields his place to another possessing more courage.

That the duty devolving upon the Legislature can be performed without causing some opposition is more than any one can reasonably expect. The interests of the people must be the guide of the community. This seems important, but it is none the less true. If the Committee on Retrenchment confront and prosecute every department in a thorough manner, using the scalpel boldly and freely, cutting and thus, lopping off that is gone. This is a business that can not be done without the Legislature takes its coat off in a figurative sense, and goes to work in dead earnest. In order that the work may be well done let the Republican rule see that every facility is afforded their committee. Let no objections interfere with the faithful prosecution of the task before them, for it is a task that must be performed sooner or later. Now is the time to enter upon it. The people will sustain representatives who push forward this work of public reform; and they will feel no mercy bring to an account those who shall cross their motives may be, endeavor to prevent the successful prosecution of the good work or fail to do their share. Such a work, if properly performed, will be glory enough for one session, and will reflect lasting credit upon the Republican party, and secure to their representatives the approbation of the people.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SALE OF SLAVES AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes the following explanation of the recent statement, that Secretary Seward was ordered to suppress the sale of slaves at Washington:

> [illegible] was stated, with a good deal of [illegible] as well as of novelty, that during the Vicksburg campaign Mr. Seward was personally ordered by the government to release the [illegible] of one man. No mention was denied on this fact. The [illegible] on the story consists in the fact that [illegible] was not released by the order of the President, but was compelled to do so by the [illegible] of the Secretary of State, who, [illegible] was absent from the city at the time, and [illegible] of his return to Washington, [illegible] Baltimore Sun.

It is never safe to a correct understanding of an [illegible] and that to [illegible] to know [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Orders Executed on Commission, Boards at Low Market Rates.

Drafts Payable in the Principal Cities and Sold at Low Rates. Collections Promptly Made.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

of

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

(OPPOSITE P. O.)

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Rents 6 Per Cent. Exhibition Stock at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Smithfield.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 28, 1869.

The local discount market is pretty well supplied with business paper, and applications for loans with fair to prime collaterals are easily met at 6@7 per cent., the latter rate for call loans. Money has been in good demand at 7 per cent., loans made at 6 per cent. being exceptions. Prices at the board were the same as during most of last month, but in the street there was a slight advance in some descriptions. Gold and silver coin are nominal with but little stock for sale. Wanted at Exposition stores out of town to trade, and the intended shipments have been sent to the Custom House. The dealers are very quiet, and speculation is letting off to lower prices.

Messrs. Jos. E. Seitz & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
6-20s, 1862			
6-20s, 1864			
6-20s, 1865			
6-20s, 1865, new			
6-20s, 1867			
6-20s, 1868			
5-20s, 10-40s, and Pac. 6s			
Currency 6s			

Samuel T. Bently & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York as follows:

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 29.
6-20s, 1862			
6-20s, 1864			
6-20s, 1865			
6-20s, 1865, new			
6-20s, 1867			
6-20s, 1868			
5-20s, 10-40s, and Pac. 6s			
Currency 6s			

—The railway stock market in New York was strong to-day. It was hinted yesterday in New York that Judge Ingraham would give his decision in the injunction suits, and rumors of New York Central warrants the cause. The friends of Vanderbilt are said to be confident of success, and the market to-day was made public property, as the stock is not affected much either way.

The following sales were made up from the previous sales of J. W. Connelly's Stock Sales, Ganster Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, over the private of Reed Orton & Co., and the Merchants' Exchange, during the day:

50	Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	30
100	Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	30
100	Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.	30
100

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Second Meeting of the Committee—Plans Etc., Finally Adopted—The Front of the Building Changed, Etc., Etc.

The High School Building Committee of the Central Board of Education met according to adjournment in the office of the Central Board, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Members present—Messrs. Wilson, Craig, Wrenshall and the chairman, Mr. Harmon.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Wood, of the firm of Barr & Wood, architects, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the committee, submitted a plan of the new building, now in front of the Central Board, showing the elevation of the ground, and also the appearance of the building, with the front turned in an opposite direction—facing the city—from that in which it was originally intended to front (on Fulton street). The plan also showed the entire lower lot, making room, consequently, for a much larger building, and also a sketch of the character of the proposed improvements of the ground around the building.

THE SIDE ON FRONT.

In view of the fact that the city intend at some future day to open Cliff street, which will pass through the lot donated to the High, the architects saw fit to cause that portion of the lot and ground about forty-seven feet to the front of the building to be graded, so that there will not commence for the distance of one hundred and fifty feet in depth instead of one hundred and fifty feet in depth, instead of one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

THE BUILDING ITSELF.

The front of the building will be four stories high and the rear three stories high—just the reverse of what it was by the first plan. It will front on the lower line of the lot, one hundred and fifty feet on Fulton street, and on the balcony on the second story a fine view of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surroundings will be had. The building will be located in the centre of the lot and the rear of it, will be one hundred feet from Fulton street. The main entrance to the grounds will be from Bedford avenue at the corner of Cliff street, and the building will be reached by a walk fifteen feet wide which passes around the corner lot in front of the building, and in a winding way ascends to the elevation and passes out to Fulton street through the rear of the building. The walk in front of the entrance to the building and south of the walk just spoken of is designed to cover the cellar windows, which will be protected by a railing. The walk in front of the building is to be covered with gravel, and the ground on Bedford avenue, leading to the front entrance of the building can be reached from the outside. The grounds will be laid out in walks, lawn and shrubbery, grape arbors, etc., and will be ornamental generally. A good, substantial iron fence will surround the building when finished. The front of the front basement floor at the centre of the building, will be twenty-four feet below the level of the lot on Bedford avenue. Back of the building is intended to be constructed of stone, in the "rock rubble" style, and the entire building will be roofed of the same material. It is estimated that the cost of the house would not exceed one hundred and two more than the cost of erecting it of brick, and the committee will urge that it be built of stone. The committee would also recommend that the old cupolas be removed, and that the roof be brought to a gable end, and that the building only front of the building still more pleasing.

THE PLANS ADOPTED.

Mr. Craig moved that the plans, &c., of the new building, prepared by Messrs. Barr & Wood, be accepted, which was adopted.

Mr. Allen moved that the committee recommend to the Central Board the adoption of the above plans, which was also adopted.

The question of the cost, &c., of the building then came up, and after some discussion a motion was made requesting the architects to furnish an estimate of the probable amount necessary to construct the building of stone, and also an estimate of the probable amount necessary for erecting the same out of brick, by the committee to the Central Board. The motion was adopted.

The committee on the commencement of the building then came up, and it was decided not to let the contract for the brick, but that from the beginning will be equally as cheap. For the reasons set forth in the opinion that the City Councils will or cannot grant the additional appropriation asked for by the committee, in addition to that of the building, and will recommend to the Central Board, at its next meeting, that the contract for the building of the new High School be let to the lowest bidder.

The committee then adjourned.

PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers, &c.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held in the Pittsburgh Exchange, on last evening, Daniel Bulling, Jr., in the chair.

The High School Building Committee of the Central Board of Education met according to adjournment in the office of the Central Board, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

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PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers, &c.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held in the Pittsburgh Exchange, on last evening, Daniel Bulling, Jr., in the chair.

The President, Mr. Long, stated that the election of officers for the ensuing year would be in order.

Major Frew moved to appoint a committee to nominate officers to be appointed.

Mr. Waring moved to amend by nominating Major Frew as President by acclamation.

Mr. Frew declined the honor, and urged the substitution of the honored among the members.

Captain Morgan then moved to suspend the rules and elect Mr. Junius S. Batemman, President, by acclamation, which was agreed to.

On motion, Mr. O. F. Brooks was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The President then read the annual report, from which we extract the following:

Amount received at meeting Dec. 1868 ... $ 00

Balance on hand ... $ 00

The report was accepted.

On motion of Major Frew, the report of the Executive Committee, as read by Mr. Brooks, was received and adopted.

Mr. Waring moved to fix the salaries of the several officers of the Association, for which no one was found to vote